

Army Regulation 500–60

**Emergency Employment of Army and Other
Resources**

Disaster Relief

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
1 August 1981**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 500-60

Disaster Relief

Effective 1 September 1981

Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources

Disaster Relief

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

ROBERT M. JOYCE
Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

History. This publication has been reorganized to make it compatible with the Army electronic publishing database. No content has been changed.

Summary. This revision includes changes resulting from Federal organization, changes in public law, and support agreements with other Federal agencies. Limited supplementation of this regulation is permitted, but is not required. If supplements are issued, HQDA agencies and major Army commands will furnish one copy of each to HQDA(DAMO-ODS), WASH DC 20210.

Applicability. See para 1-2.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2M (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) direct to HQDA(DAM04M), WASH DC 20310.

Army management control process. Not Applicable.

Supplementation. Not Applicable.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Adjutant General. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. Not Applicable

Distribution. Active Army, ARNG, USAR: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9A requirements for AR, Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources-B.

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Chapter 1 GENERAL

1-1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policy and procedures and assigns responsibilities for disaster relief activities and support of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

1-2. Applicability

This regulation applies to-

a. Active Army, US Army Reserve (USAR), and Army National Guard (ARNG) forces on Federal active duty. It does not apply to ARNG personnel or units conducting disaster relief in a State active duty (SAD) status.

b. The Civil Works Program of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), except as otherwise covered in Chief of Engineers (COE) directives.

1-3. Explanation of terms and abbreviations

See appendix A.

1-4. Related publications

Policy and guidance for related disaster relief emergencies involving the use of Army resources are in AR 50-5, AR 360-5, AR 420-90, AR 500-1, AR 500-50, and AR 500-70. Procedures for accounting for use of Army resources are in AR 37-108.

1-5. Disaster relief authority and responsibilities

a. Statutory authority

(1) The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended (42 USC 5121-5189), authorizes the Federal Government to provide emergency assistance and aid to State and local governments in the event of emergencies or major disasters.

(2) Section 701 of the Flood Control Act of 1941 as amended (33 USC 701-709a) provides emergency funds for-

(a) Flood emergency preparation.

(b) Flood fighting and rescue operations.

(c) Emergency repair or restoration of flood control works and Federal shore protection or hurricane flood protection works. The responsibility and authority of the Secretary of the Army and the COE regarding flood control are outlined in Section 701n, Title 33, United States Code.

(d) Emergency water supplies.

(e) Advance measures.

(3) The Economy Act (31 USC 686) authorizes any executive department or independent Government establishment to order materials, supplies equipment, work, or services from each other. This authority does not specifically address disaster relief. However, it has been used to provide military assistance to Federal agencies in situations not otherwise provided for by law. All Economy Act transactions must be coordinated through the Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense.

(4) Section 3, Title 36, United States Code authorizes the American National Red Cross to provide disaster relief to persons suffering from fires, floods, and other natural disasters.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) directs and coordinates Federal emergency or major disaster relief in behalf of the President. When the President declares an emergency or major disaster, under Public Law 93-288, the FEMA Director or Regional Director may direct any Federal agency to assist State and local governments.

(2) The Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the States, protects forest and watershed lands from fire.

(3) The United States Department of Interior protects land under its administration from damage by fire. This responsibility is assigned specifically to the-

(a) Bureau of Land Management.

(b) National Park Service.

(c) Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(d) US Fish and Wildlife Service.

(4) The Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC), a Federal inter-agency center under the control of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, provides national coordination and logistical support for Federal fire control.

(5) The National Communications System (NCS) provides technical communications support to FEMA in predisaster planning and during Presidentially declared emergencies or disasters.

(6) The Chief of Engineers, when authorized by Public Law 84-99, as amended or directed by FEMA, (under Public Law 93-288) ensures that division and district engineers provide disaster relief.

(7) The United States Coast Guard (USCG) assists civil authorities in protecting life and property during maritime disasters.

(8) The Agency for International Development, Department of State manages international disaster relief for the United States.

(9) The American National Red Cross provides relief to prevent or mitigate suffering caused by a disaster.

1-6. Department of Defense delegation of authority

a. The Secretary of the Army is designated the DOD Executive Agent for-

(1) Military support in Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies within the United States (42 USC 5141).

(2) Support to the BIFC (app B).

(3) Support to the ARNC (app C).

(4) Other disasters and emergencies when directed by the Secretary of Defense.

b. The Secretary of the Army has delegated the authority for the conduct of disaster relief operations in CONUS to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces Command (CG, FORSCOM) with authority to further delegate this authority to CONUS Army commanders, but no lower.

c. The Secretary of the Army has delegated the authority for the conduct of disaster relief operations outside CONUS to the commander of the appropriate unified command in whose area the disaster or emergency occurs. The JCS will issue instructions to unified commanders to ensure planning and use of military resources for disaster relief in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Chapter 2 MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO DISASTER RELIEF

Section I DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY

2-1. General policy

a. Responsibility for disaster relief is mainly that of the individual, families, private industry, local and State governments, the ANRC, and Federal agencies designated by statute.

b. DOD components may assist civil authorities, recognized relief agencies, and Federal agencies charged with disaster relief. Assistance will be provided as needed or as directed by higher authority. Military assistance normally may be provided when-

(1) The situation is so severe and so widespread that effective response is beyond the capacity of the State and local governments (including the National Guard).

(2) Support is not available from commercial sources. Military support will not normally be furnished if it competes with private enterprise or the civilian labor force unless so directed by FEMA.

(3) A commitment for reimbursement is made by the requesting authorities.

c. Use of military resources in civil emergency relief operations will be limited to those resources that are not immediately required for the execution of the primary military mission. Normally, DOD military resources will be committed as a supplement to non-DOD

resources that are required to cope with the humanitarian and property protection requirement caused by a civil emergency.

d. Assistance will be limited to tasks that, because of experience and resources, DOD can do more effectively or efficiently than another agency.

e. Military commanders will ensure that persons taking part in disaster relief do not enforce or execute civil law in violation of the Posse Comitatus Act (18 USC 1385).

f. When a serious emergency or disaster is so imminent that waiting for instructions from higher authority would preclude effective response, a military commander may do what is required and justified to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or lessen major property damage or destruction. The commander will report the action taken to higher authority as soon as possible. Guidance will be requested if continued support is necessary or beyond the commander's ability to sustain.

g. In situations described in f above, support will not be delayed or denied pending receipt of a reimbursement commitment from the requester.

2-2. Duration and extent of military assistance

Military assistance in disaster relief will be on a minimum essential basis. Support will end as soon as possible. Military assistance for rehabilitation after a disaster is authorized only-

a. When directed by FEMA (para 2-12).

b. In support of emergency operations conducted by the USACE as authorized by law.

2-3. Active Federal forces

Active Federal forces used during disaster relief will be under the command of and directly responsible to their military chain of command. Civil agencies exercise no command authority over Federal military forces during disaster relief.

2-4. Contingency plans

Major commands will develop contingency plans for major disasters. Plans must be coordinated with other DOD components and with appropriate Federal, State and local authorities.

2-5. Oversea components

DOD components overseas will take part in disaster relief as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and unified commanders.

2-6. Assistance to Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC)

DOD components will provide military assistance to the BIFC according to the Memorandum of Understanding in appendix B.

2-7. Assistance to American National Red Cross (ANRC)

DOD components will provide military assistance to the ANRC according to the Memorandum of Understanding in appendix C.

2-8. Storage and disposal of non-DOD hazardous and toxic materials

a. Army support to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan is covered in chapter 6.

b. Non-DOD hazardous materials are those toxic, flammable, radioactive or explosive materials, which are not owned by the Department of Defense. This includes wastes, by-products, or containers of such materials.

c. Storing, disposing, transporting, or rendering safe or non-DOD hazardous materials reported or discovered in areas outside DOD installations are the responsibility of civil authorities. Assistance may be provided by the Army as outlined below but will not compete with private enterprise or available civil resources.

d. The use of DOD installations for the storage of non-DOD hazardous materials is not permitted and remains the responsibility of civil authorities.

e. Exceptions to policy may be warranted in an "imminent serious" (as outlined in para 2-1f) situation or when authorized by the Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

2-9. Requests for live ordnance

Military commanders may receive requests for live ordnance for use during a disaster. Generally, live ordnance should not be used in an untested procedure that may be hazardous to public safety. Requests may involve explosives emplaced by ground demolition teams or live ordnance dropped from aircraft.

a. Requests will be handled individually. The decision to furnish support will be made by the DOD Executive Agent (para 1-6a), considering the following:

(1) The ability of DOD to assist.

(2) Side effects.

(3) The recommendation of the Service that will perform the mission.

b. Requests for live ordnance, other than routine activities of the USACE and Navy underwater demolition team, will be reported promptly (exempt report, para 8-2b, AR 335-15). The following information is required:

(1) DOD organization receiving the request.

(2) Place of the disaster or emergency situation.

(3) Description of the area. Include type of terrain, foliage and its condition, closeness to populated areas, and clear routes of entry and exit if aerial delivery is involved.

(4) Name and title of requesting official.

(5) Date-time group (ZULU) when request for assistance was received.

(6) Nature of the disaster or emergency.

(7) Description of the assistance requested. Include the specific type of ordnance and the method of employment.

(8) Purpose and expected result of the ordnance employment.

(9) Hazards involved. Include possible worsening of the situation and direct or indirect danger to personal and public property.

(10) Statement that the requested procedure has (or has not) been tested and the test results, if applicable.

(11) Alternate solutions and thoughts given to them.

(12) Expected impact on local community relations resulting from approval or disapproval of this request.

(13) Recommendations and comments for approval or denial based on knowledge of known facts.

(14) Other pertinent information, such as effect on ability to perform assigned mission, the extent and duration of the mission, or ability to provide the support requested.

(15) Security classification of the information in the request.

c. Requests will be made telephonically to HQDA(DAMO-ODS) (AUTOVON 225-2003 or 227-0218). Requests will be followed by a message to DA WASHDC//DAMO-ODS//. If approved, action taken and results will be reported according to section III of this chapter.

d. This policy does not affect current demolition practices and operations of the USACE or US Navy underwater demolition teams in clearing waterways, obstructions, or structures hazardous to public safety.

Section II

ARMY POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2-10. General

Army commanders will conduct disaster relief operations-

a. During emergencies described in paragraph 2-1f.

b. When directed by higher authority.

2-11. Responsibilities

a. The Director of Military Support (DOMS), acts for the DOD Executive Agent. The DOMS will develop procedures and monitor the employment of DOD resources in disaster relief.

b. CG, FORSCOM has been delegated the authority of the DOD Executive Agent for the conduct of DOD disaster relief in CONUS. CG, FORSCOM may task DOD components for resources for disaster relief within the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. This authority will not be delegated lower than CONUS Army commanders. Specifically, CG, FORSCOM will-

(1) Coordinate and control disaster relief efforts of all DOD components. Excluded are operations in support of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (chap. 6).

(2) Report to the DOMS, when-

(a) DOD resources are committed to disaster relief.

(b) Commitment of DOD resources is likely.

(3) Establish and maintain liaison with the following:

(a) FEMA Regional Directors.

(b) USACE Division Engineer.

(c) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regions.

(d) USCG area offices.

(e) ANRC.

(f) Appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies.

c. CONUS Army commanders will-

(1) Plan for and conduct disaster relief operations in their area of responsibility.

(2) Appoint a DOD military representative (0-6 or above) as Disaster Control Officer (DCO). The DCO will be the single point of contact for the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) during each declared emergency or disaster. Consideration should be given to appointing the USACE District Engineer as the DCO. The DCO will report to the FEMA disaster field office at the request of the FCO or FEMA Regional Director. The DCO will coordinate all FEMA mission assignments for military assistance. When the District Engineer is appointed as the DCO, a liaison officer from the CONUS Army should be provided to assist.

(3) Control DOD resources furnished for disaster relief.

(4) Establish and maintain disaster relief liaison with-

(a) Appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities, agencies, and organizations.

(b) Appropriate DOD component headquarters, other major Army commands (MACOMs), installations, activities, and agencies.

(5) On request, furnish resources to District and Division Engineers conducting a flood fight or support USACE response to FEMA assignments.

(6) Coordinate all military engineering and construction tasks or missions with the District or Division Engineer or a representative. The recommendation of the District or Division Engineer will be made a matter of record and will be considered when determining the military response.

(7) Prepare a disaster relief public affairs plan (para. 3-7, AR 360-5). The plan should provide for the early dispatch of public affairs personnel to the scene. During declared emergencies or major disasters, FEMA is responsible for public affairs concerning overall relief operations and serves as a central point of contact for disaster information. Army public affairs releases will provide information on Army participation in relief operations and will stress the total response of the active military forces and the USACE. Before release, information will be coordinated among the DCO, the USACE public affairs element, and the FCO.

d. MACOM commanders will support disaster relief as required by CG, FORSCOM or appropriate unified commander. Specifically, MACOM commanders will-

(1) Take action during any local imminent serious situation (para 2-1f). Concurrently, action taken will be reported to HQDA and to the proper CONUS Army commander.

(2) Provide resources for disaster relief on request. These resources will be under the operational control of the military commander in charge of relief operations.

e. Commanding General, US Army Health Services Command (CG, HSC) will provide professional filler personnel (e.g., MC officers, ANC officers, etc.) as required to staff FORSCOM AMEDD MTOE units employed in disaster relief operations in accordance with NEW letter (staffing authorization and utilization of AMEDD commissioned personnel in active component MTOE units of FORSCOM).

f. Commanding General, USACE will ensure that the proper Division and District Engineers provide disaster relief assistance when required by an imminent serious condition, as authorized by statute or as directed by FEMA under PL 93-288. USACE also will assist

in support of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Specifically, the CG, USACE will-

(1) Ensure that division and district engineers establish and maintain liaison with CONUS Army or unified commanders, FEMA Regional Directors, USCG, ANRC, and other Federal, State, and local government agencies.

(2) Furnish appropriate commander's information on floods or other disasters or emergencies. Information on activities undertaken by the USACE should be included.

(3) Ensure that USACE procedures for disaster relief are coordinated with CONUS Army or unified commanders.

(4) Provide a DCO, as required by the CONUS Army or unified commander, to coordinate the total DOD relief effort during an emergency or major disaster. The DCO will establish priorities and define work areas for both DOD elements and USACE contractors in coordination with the FEMA Regional Director.

g. Unified commanders are responsible for disaster relief in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territories of the Pacific, and foreign countries in their area of responsibility. Direct requests from foreign countries for disaster relief will be referred to the Ambassador or to the Department of State.

2-12. Army policy and relationships with the Federal Emergency Management Agency

a. Upon the declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the President, in accordance with Section 5141, Title 42, United States Code, the Director of FEMA is authorized (under Executive Order 12148, 20 July 1979) to coordinate and administer the activities of all Federal agencies, to include DOD, providing disaster relief. FEMA may task Federal agencies including DOD, to provide personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities and other resources in support of State and local disaster assistance efforts.

b. DOMS is the DOD point of contact with the Director, FEMA and other Federal agencies or departments in all matters related to military assistance during major disasters or emergencies.

c. FEMA Regional Directors and FCOs will submit requests for DOD resources to the CONUS Army or unified commander through the DCO. Requests for other than Army resources will then be sent by the CONUS Army or unified commander to the Service headquarters having control over the assets requested.

d. CG, FORSCOM or unified commands will send requests for resources controlled by a military department headquarters to HQDA (DAMO-ODS), WASH DC 20310, together with recommendations.

e. Reimbursement for military assistance will be as prescribed in chapter 5.

f. USACE provides disaster assistance to FEMA under the Civil Works Program and the Disaster Relief Act. If direct requests are received while active military assistance is being given, the District or Division Engineer will notify the CONUS Army or unified commander to ensure coordinated military effort.

2-13. Army National Guard forces

When not in active Federal service, ARNG forces will remain under the control of the State governor. Normally these forces will be assigned a mission through their chain of command. However, with the concurrence of the governor, they may accept missions from the CONUS Army or unified commander on a reimbursable basis. Units may take federally owned ARNG equipment with them when ordered into disaster relief areas.

2-14. Army Reserve units or individuals

USAR units or individuals may perform disaster relief operations under any of the following conditions.

a. When ordered to active duty after the President has declared a national emergency (10 USC 672 and 10 USC 673).

b. When ordered by DA on recommendation of the CONUS Army commander and CG, FORSCOM as annual training.

c. When approved by CG, FORSCOM in a voluntary active duty for training (ADT) status. The following apply:

(1) The commitment of USAR volunteers must be consistent with Army policy for military assistance.

(2) A firm commitment to repay all ADT costs should be obtained from the civil authority or agency requesting assistance. Repayment will be credited to the proper Army fund to reestablish the expended ADT man-day spaces.

(3) State and local assets, including the ARNG, should have been fully committed. The assistance requested should be clearly beyond the capacity of State and local assets.

(4) USAR equipment may be loaned to qualified ARNG forces for disaster relief on a State active duty (SAD) status. Procedures for providing supplies and equipment are in chapter 4.

(5) The authority to commit USAR equipment or volunteers in an ADT status may be delegated no lower than the CONUS Army commander.

(6) The commitment of USAR volunteers will be coordinated with the proper District or Division Engineer to avoid duplication of effort.

(7) Requests not meeting the criteria for use of USAR ADT volunteers in (1) through (6) above will be forwarded for resolution to HQDA (DAMOODS), WASH DC 20310.

d. USAR commanders may approve voluntary USAR participation during imminent serious conditions (para 2-1f) in a nondrill, nonpay status. USAR members taking part in such support are performing an official duty. Under this authority USAR commanders-

(1) May not order members of the USAR to take part in disaster relief during imminent serious conditions.

(2) May approve voluntary USAR participation only when time does not permit seeking guidance from higher headquarters.

(3) Should ensure that reasonably available State and local assets (including the ARNG) are fully committed or the assistance requested or needed is clearly beyond the ability of State and local assets. Providing military assistance in these circumstances is normally a mission of the ARNG. However, the geographic location of the required ARNG assets may limit their availability in an imminent serious condition.

(4) Will provide support on a minimum essential basis. Support will end when adequate State and local assets have been marshalled.

2-15. Army assistance to the Boise Interagency Fire Center

The relationship of DOD and the BIFC during fire emergencies is described in a Memorandum of Understanding between DOD and the departments of Agriculture and the Interior (app B).

a. DOD will provide emergency assistance to the BIFC to suppress wildfires within the 48 contiguous States.

b. BIFC will submit all requests to the proper CONUS Army commander. Requests will contain a statement that all available or suitable civilian resources have been committed and that the requested support is not in competition with private enterprise.

c. Normal DOD disaster relief procedures will be followed.

d. In imminent serious conditions, Federal or State agencies may make requests to the nearest military installation. BIFC will be notified and will assume control as soon as possible.

2-16. Army assistance to the American National Red Cross

The relationship of the Army and the ANRC in disaster relief is described in an agreement between the Secretary of the Army and the president of the ANRC (app Q).

a. Commanders of major Army commands and subordinate commands are encouraged to use the experience and organization of the ANRC. If FEMA is not involved, ANRC may request Army assistance when local resources are inadequate.

b. Normally, local ANRC chapters will make requests for Army support through the ANRC area office to the CONUS Army commander. During an imminent serious condition, the local ANRC chapter may send requests for immediate help to the nearest military

installation. ANRC requests will be approved if resources are available.

c. Military supplies, equipment, or services will be furnished either by loan or by purchase. Repayment will be made according to paragraph 5- 8.

2-17. Requests for assistance from other Federal agencies or State or local governments

a. Military commanders have authority to approve direct requests from civil authorities for emergency assistance to save human lives, lessen immediate human suffering, or prevent great destruction or damage (para 2 - 1f).

b. Requests not meeting the criteria in a above and not covered in this regulation should be sent through State or Federal authorities to DOD. Requests must contain the following information:

(1) A brief statement of the situation.

(2) Assistance being provided by State and local governments, including the ARNG and civilian relief agencies.

(3) Support required and estimated time needed.

(4) If commercial sources are not used, a statement that military assistance will not be in competition.

(5) Estimate of costs and provision for reimbursement.

(6) Whether or not assistance has been requested from another military department or Federal agency.

c. Requests for DA-controlled assets will be sent to HQDA(DAMO-ODS), WASH DC 20310.

Section III REPORTS

2-18. Tempest Rapid Report (RCS, DDA-(AR)1114)

a. During declared disasters or emergencies in CONUS, or undeclared emergencies in which the Secretary of the Army has been appointed as the DOD Executive Agent, CONUS Army commanders will prepare all reports. Participating DOD components will furnish CONUS Army commanders with information for incorporation in reports.

b. During undeclared emergencies described in paragraph 2-1f, participating services will report through their normal service channels.

2-19. Procedures

a. Initial report: CONUS Army commanders will report immediately any commitment of DOD resources for disaster relief, by telephone, to CG, FORSCOM. In turn, FORSCOM will telephone this information to the DOMS. Within 12 hours, the telephone call will be followed by an electrical message to DA WASHDC// DAMOODS/DACA-BU//.

b. Daily reports will be prepared by the CONUS Army commander in the format shown in figure 2-1. (A "no change" report may be submitted by telephone.) Part I and part U of the report will be completed for all daily reports; part M may be omitted. Instructions for completing the report are in table 2-1. Reports will cover a 24-hour period from 0600 hours to 0600 hours (all times ZULU). Reports will be transmitted to DA WASHDC/1 DAMO-ODS/DACA-BU// and CDRFORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA //AFOP-COF//, no later than 1100Z hours the same day.

c. Interim reports on major changes that warrant the immediate attention of HQDA will be telephoned to DOMS.

d. CONUS Army commanders will send a final consolidated report on military assistance through CDR, FORSCOM, to HQDA(DAMO-ODS), WASH DC 20310, within 90 working days after assistance is complete. The final report will be prepared in the format shown in figure 2- 1. Instructions for this report are in table 2-1.

e. Information copies of all reports will be sent to the FEMA Regional Director.

f. If Federal officials want more data than required by this regulation, DOMS will pass requests from these officials by phone to CG, FORSCOM.

TEMPEST RAPID REPORT (RCS DA-A-(AR)1114)

Part I. BACKGROUND

1. A historic account of the disaster.
2. Extent of resources committed by civil authorities.
3. Source of request for military assistance.
4. Name, location, and telephone number of the Federal Coordinating Officer (if appointed).
5. Name, location, and telephone number of the DOD military representative.
6. Casualties and fatalities of both military and civilian personnel.

Part II. RESOURCES COMMITTED

7. **Army**
 - a. Narrative statement about participation of Army forces.
 - b. Number of personnel committed.
 - c. Equipment committed, by type.
 - d. Materiel (supplies) used.
 - e. Missions performed and where.
 - f. Acreage and location of real property committed.
8. **Corps of Engineers**
 - a. Summary of FEMA directives to begin work projects.
 - b. Activity data.
 - (1) Number of personnel.
 - (a) Corps of Engineers personnel.
 - (b) Contractor personnel.
 - (c) Other DOD component personnel in support of CE operations.
 - (2) Equipment and supplies.
 - (a) Corps of Engineers equipment (major items only).
 - (b) Contractor equipment (major items only).
 - (c) Equipment and supplies from other DOD components in support of USACE operations.
 - (3) Acreage and location. Acreage and location if real property is committed.
9. **Air Force resources committed.** Same as item 7.
10. **Navy resources committed.** Same as item 7.
11. **Other DOD component resources committed.** Same as item 7.
12. **Miscellaneous.**

Part III. COSTS

ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED COSTS OF MILITARY DISASTER AID

	<i>Costs in Thousands of Dollars</i>		
	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Incremental</i>	<i>Total</i>
13. Dollar costs—Army
Active duty			
National Guard called			
to Federal Service			
Reserve forces			

Figure 2-1. Tempest Rapid Report (RCS DD-A(AR)1114)

TOTAL MANPOWER

Procurement
 Aircraft
 Weapons and tracked
 combat vehicles
 Ammunition
 Other

TOTAL PROCUREMENT

Operations and maintenance
 Temporary duty costs
 Military
 Civilian
 Civilian overtime
 Civilian Temporary hire
 Transportation
 USAF transportation
 (other than MAC)
 MAC airlift
 Military motor
 Army air
 Civilian transportation
 Assistance to other Federal
 agencies (by agency)
 Support to other DOD
 components and agencies
 (identify separately)
 Support to National Guard
 on State status
 Support to civilian agencies
 (identify separately)
 Construction costs
 Consumable Materiel and supplies
 Nonconsumable material and
 supplies
 Contractual cost (list by
 contract and cost)
 Other O&M costs

TOTAL O&MA

- 14. Dollar costs—Air Force
- 15. Dollar costs—Navy
- 16. Reimbursement costs and

Part IV. LESSONS LEARNED

- 17. A list of lessons learned.

Figure 2-1. Tempest Rapid Report (RCS DD-A(AR)1114)—Continued

**Table 2-1. Instructions for Completing Items in
Military Disaster Assistance Reports**

Title Enter four-part report title in the subject line of electrical messages and on written reports.

The first part of the title indicates whether it is "initial," "daily," or "final."

The second part is always "TEMPEST RAPID REPORT."

Part three is the report number.

The fourth part is always "RCS DD(AR)1114."

An example of completed report title is: "DAILY TEMPEST RAPID REPORT 6-V-79-003 (RCS DD-(AR)1114)."

The four-element disaster report number is determined as follows:

The first element is the sequence number of the disaster being reported. Begin with number 1 in January each year.

The second element, expressed in Roman numerals, is the CONUS Army conducting disaster relief.

The third element is the last two digits of the calendar year in which the disaster occurs.

The fourth element indicates reports for the same disaster. Number sequentially, beginning with 001.

An example of a report number is "6-VI-79-003." This means the sixth disaster involving commitment of DOD component resources in the Sixth US Army area in calendar year 1979 and the third report made for the same disaster. The first three elements of the report number on the same disaster remain the same. Only the fourth element (sequential sequence report number for the same disaster) changes.

Part I. Background

Item 1 Give narrative statement about the nature of the disaster; extent of damage; the estimated time aid is needed; and location of area in which disaster occurred. (Include city, county, and State, if appropriate.) Also include FEMA disaster identification number if assigned.

Item 2 Self-explanatory.
through
Item 5

Item 6 Report by category for both reporting period and cumulative total. See sample in item 7b.

Part II. Resources Committed*

Item 7a Give sufficient detail to identify significant support operations conducted. Example: "During 040600Z to 050600Z March 1971, Army support consisted of feeding 1,325 meals; flying 82 helicopter sorties rescuing 41 stranded residents; transporting 35 doctors and six disaster officials; reestablishing communications; and providing more tents and medicine to ANRC. Cumulative total to date is 3,230 meals and 101 helicopter sorties (54 persons rescued and 61 passengers delivered)."

Item 7b Identify military and civilian personnel by installation and activity for both reporting period and peak commitment. Example:

<i>Installation</i>	<i>10 Sep</i>	<i>11 Sep</i>	<i>12 Sep</i>	<i>13 Sep</i>
Ft Ord, CA				
Total	111/111	166/166	84/166	0/166
OFF	10/10	15/15	8/15	0/15
WO	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1
EM	100/100	150/150	75/150	0/150
CIV (FTP)	100/100	100/100	50/100	0/100
CIV (FTT)	50/50	50/50	10/50	0/150

In this example, 10 Officer, 1 WO, and 100 EM were employed on the first day. (The figure to the right of the diagonal line is the peak number employed to date.) On the second day, 5 more officers and 50 EM were sent to assist. On the third day, as requirements diminished, 7 officers and 75 EM were released from disaster relief operations. On the fourth day, disaster relief ended. Thus, the peak numbers are at hand throughout the reporting period.

Item 7c Identify by installation for both reporting period and peak commitment. Example:

<i>Installation</i>	<i>10 Sep</i>	<i>11 Sep</i>	<i>12 Sep</i>	<i>13 Sep</i>
Ft. Ord, CA				
Vehicles	20/20	25/25	15/25	0/25

In this example, on the first day, 20 vehicles were committed with 5 more added on the second day. On the third day, 10 vehicles were withdrawn and all support ended on the fourth day.

*Except in major disasters, it is unlikely that resources from all Services will be committed. In this case, the first report for the disaster will indicate "uncommitted" after item 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11. None of these items will be shown on later reports for the same disaster unless personnel, equipment, or supplies are later committed.

Item 7d Identify by installation for both reporting period and cumulative total. Example:

<i>Installation</i>	<i>10 Sep</i>	<i>11 Sep</i>	<i>12 Sep</i>	<i>13 Sep</i>
Ft. Ord, CA				
C-rations (cases)	10/10	8/18	8/26	0/26
Sandbags	200/200	400/600	300/900	0/900

In this example, on the first day, 10 cases of C-rations and 200 sandbags were used. More C-rations and sandbags were added to the second and third days to arrive at the total cumulative figure. On the fourth day, all support ended and no more supplies were committed on that day.

Item 7e Self-explanatory.

Item 7f Self-explanatory.

Item 8 Give statement on USACE activities committed. When directed by higher headquarters, furnish the information listed in items *a* and *b*.

Item 9 Same as item 7.

Item 10 Same as item 7.

Item 11 Same as item 7. A separate paragraph will be submitted for each DOD agency committing resources.

Item 12 List items of general interest, outstanding accomplishments, results of relief efforts.

Part III. Costs

Actual or Report costs by Service by appropriation or fund. Exclude estimated obligations costs to USACE under PL 84-99 (chap. 4). Use three columns to identify normal costs, incremental costs, and total costs.

If complete repayment has not been made by the date of the final report, prepare a separate cost report when final payment is made.

Item 13 Self-explanatory.

Items 14 Same as item 13.
and 15

Item 16 Identify costs separately by agency. Examples: DOI, FEMA.

Part VI. Lessons Learned

Item 17 Identify lessons learned that may be of value to the improvement of disaster relief and that warrant inclusion in revision of regulations or procedures.

Chapter 3

COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCES SUPPORT

3-1. General

This chapter pertains to the provision of communications resources to FEMA during emergencies or major disasters.

3-2. Concept of communications support

Communications is based on the team concept. A team, composed of Federal Government and common carrier representatives, is assemble and employed to meet the situation. The Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC), as the principal communications assistant to the FCO, represents the National Communication System (NCS). In this role, the FECC may request DOD communications support.

3-3. General policy

a. DOD communication support will be provided consistent with defense priorities and will end at the earliest practicable time.

b. A Military Communications Representative (MCR) is required when DOD communications equipment is employed in disaster relief operations. Additional signal detachment personnel will be deployed, as necessary, to give maintenance support and technical assistance.

3-4. Support priority

a. First consideration for communications support will be given to providing commercial communications radio packets located in DARCOM depots. Normally, these communications assets are the most available. The DOMS is the releasing authority for this equipment, and it can be forwarded by the fastest means to the DCO. If a DCO is not on the scene, assets should be sent to the FECC.

b. FEMA will establish priorities for commercial telephone response to circuit requests outside and within the disaster area. If requested by FEMA, the MCR will take necessary steps to lease commercial circuitry.

c. The MCR will be knowledgeable of procedures for obtaining commercial repair of civil disturbance communications assets.

3-5. Requests for support

a. Requests for DOD communications support will be made by the FEMA Regional Director to the DCO or the CONUS Army commander, who will subsequently task the appropriate headquarters for the necessary assets.

b. Request for resources controlled by HQDA or other military departments will be forwarded to HQDA(DAMO-ODS), WASHDC 20310.

3-6. Responsibilities

a. The CG, FORSCOM will-

(1) Furnish, on request of the FCO or FEMA Regional Director, a technically qualified person (MCR) to advise and assist the DCO FCO and FECC during disaster relief.

(2) Supply or arrange for DOD communications equipment and operator or maintenance personnel, as requested.

(3) Furnish backup power for all DOD communications equipment, as necessary.

(4) Establish emergency communications in the disaster area, as requested.

(5) Coordinate DOD use of the radio spectrum with the proper agencies. Assign radio frequencies and call signs for use by military units in the disaster area.

b. CG, DARCOM will-

(1) At the direction of the DOMS, forward depot stored prepositioned civil disturbance equipment (operational project PKA) to the point of contact or MCR in the disaster area.

(2) Prepare loan agreements or land receipts for equipment provided according to pre-established procedures for the issue of civil disturbance equipment.

(3) In coordination with the MCR, arrange for the return of DARCOM loaned equipment to the proper depots.

(4) Upon return of equipment, prepare requests for reimbursement according to chapter 5.

c. CG,USACC will-

(1) Plan for and support the CDR FORSCOM in carrying out FORSCOM communications support responsibilities.

(2) Provide MCR to the disaster scene on request of CG FORSCOM or designated representative.

(3) At the direction of DOMS, deploy civil disturbance assets maintained by USACC to the point of contact in the disaster area.

(4) Develop, coordinate, and disseminate policy to provide Army Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) communications for civil and disaster relief officials or for communications under emergency conditions.

d. The MCR will-

(1) Report to the DCO if on the scene. If a DCO has not been deployed, the MCR will report, by telephone, to the CONUS Army headquarters.

(2) Advise and assist the DCO, FCO, or FECC.

(3) Help the FECC determine the capabilities of surviving communications in the disaster area.

(4) Coordinate all military communications circuit requirements with the FECC before leasing the circuitry.

(5) Serve as the point of contact for military communications facilities around, in or extending from the disaster area.

(6) In coordination with the DCO, receive, process, and forward through command channels all requests for communications support.

(7) Serve as the FECC when required by NCS.

(8) Coordinate the issue and turn-in of DOD communications equipment loaned to the FEW Protect DOD property by requiring the FECC to receipt for all DOD communications equipment on loan to non-DOD agencies.

(9) Coordinate the return of DOD communications equipment to the proper military command and coordinate termination of circuitry leases.

3-7. Administrative procedures and support

a. Communications support team. Mobile and transportable communications equipment and trained personnel will be employed as a communications support team. The Mobile Transportable Communications Team, provided by CG, USACC, will consist of enough personnel to install and operate a communications base station and HF SSB circuits for 24 hours a day for 30 days.

b. Requests for team support. The FECC (acting for the FCO) makes all requests for team support. Requests for personnel, mobile radio packets, teletypewriters, and switchboards will be directed to the MCR. If an MCR or DOD representative is not on the scene, requests will be directed to the CONUS Army headquarters.

c. Length of support. The mobile team will be committed initially for 30 days. Requests from FEMA to extend deployment may be approved by CG, FORSCOM.

d. Transportation. The furnishing command will arrange for the movement of personnel and equipment by the fastest means available. Shipments of communications equipment will be consigned to the DCO or FECC.

e. Accountability. Temporary transfer of communications equipment to on-site Federal agencies is authorized. The using agency must account continuously for the equipment (chap. 4).

f. Frequencies. The operating frequency of commercial communications equipment will be passed to FEMA for information and resolution of interference if problems occur.

g. On-site arrival. On arrival, the Mobile Transportable Communications Team leader, who may also act as MCR, will report to the DCO or FCO for instructions.

h. Funding. Billing procedures for costs incurred as a result of

leasing or other action will be accomplished as specified in chapter 3.

Chapter 4
SUPPLY

4-1. Stock control policies

Participation in disaster relief activities is subject to supply policies in a through h below.

- a. Army supplies and equipment not immediately required to achieve the primary mission may be used in disaster relief. Normally, supplies and equipment will be furnished only when civil resources cannot cope with the disaster. And then only the minimum amount required by the situation should be provided.
- b. Military supplies and equipment will not be set aside, earmarked, assembled, or stockpiled for use in disaster relief.
- c. Materiel requests will be coordinated with the Military Readiness Command (MRC) item manager. If time prevents contact with the MRC item manager, items will be drawn from the nearest Army element (TRADOC or FORSCOM).
- d. Surplus equipment and supplies may be donated to State and local governments (DOD 4160.21-M).
- e. Stocks issued on loan will be returned when no longer needed.
- f. Loan of Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) stock fund materiel may be obtained as provided in AR 700-49 (DSAR 4140.27).
- g. Army stock-fund-owned items may be issued for disaster relief (AR 37-111). Billing and collection policies in AR 37-111 will be followed. Repayment for nonconsumable property lost, destroyed, or damaged will be according to AR 735-5 and AR 700-49. Damaged property will be repaid at the cost of repair and depreciation of the material.
- h. Request for loan or use of military equipment in the possession of ARNG units will be referred to HQDA through the National Guard Bureau for approval unless loan or use is authorized by NGR 735-12.

4-2. Requisitions

- a. Requisitions for equipment will be processed according to AR 725-50. They will be transmitted to the initial source of supply by wire or telephone. DD Form 1348 (DOD Single Line Item Requisition System (Manual)) or DD Form 1348-1 (DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document) also may be used to requisition equipment.
- (1) Disaster relief requisitions will be identified by an individual project code obtained by the local commander from the Director of Materiel Management, HQ, DARCOM.
- (2) According to AR 725-50, Issue Priority Designator (IPD) 03 will be used by all activities for medical or disaster supplies or equipment required to save human life, relieve suffering, or expedite recovery from illness or injury.
- (3) Requisitions transmitted by wire, telephone, or on DD Form 1348 will indicate, if known, the name of the person authorized to receive materiel at the coordinating disaster relief agency.
- b. Shipping instructions in the request must be consistent with the urgency of the situation. If a small number of supplies shipped by air, express, or other fast means will satisfy the immediate needs until bulk shipments can arrive, the officer in charge of the disaster relief will forward separate requisitions for the amounts involved.
- c. Requisition numbers will be assigned according to AR 725-50. Requisitions will contain the three-digit project code assigned to identify the emergency.

4-3. Preparation and distribution of requisitions or receipt documents

- a. All supplies and equipment shipped from depots and installations for disaster relief will be documented on DD Form 1348-1.
- (1) Seven copies of the form will be prepared and distributed as

indicated in chapter 4, AR 725-50. The complete accounting classification to be credited if repayment is to be made will be shown. The following statement will be included on DD Form 1348-1: "Consignee will acknowledge receipt of items listed on this form by signature, typed or manually printed name, title, and date. This copy will be returned to (name and address, of appropriate finance and accounting office (FAO) preparing SF 1080 (Voucher for Transfer between Appropriations and/or Funds Disbursement)). Quantities shown in columns 25 to 29 or block "Q" have been received, except as otherwise noted."

(Signature)	
(Name and Title)	(Date)
(2) Copies of DD Form 1348-1 will be distributed as follows:	
(a) Two copies will be retained by the consignee.	
(b) Two copies will be furnished the Finance and Accounting Officer (FAO) preparing transfer vouchers OF 1080).	
(c) One copy will be forwarded to the officer in charge of disaster relief.	
(d) One copy will be retained for the "voucher file" by the accountable supply officer issuing the supplies.	
b. The FAO preparing the transfer voucher OF 1080) will sign, or authenticate by identifying symbols, and initial one copy of the requisition or release shipping document. This copy will be returned to the initiating property officer to indicate receipt of the document and validation of the property credit.	
c. Property lost or damaged in transit or shipment by common carrier will be surveyed according to AR735-11.	

4-4. Purchase of supplies in local markets

- a. Officers in charge of disaster relief may authorize contracting officers to buy supplies if funds permit (chap. 5), and if issue of the supplies is within their control. Approval to buy supplies outside their control will be obtained from the proper commodity command or DLA supply center. The policies in this regulation to issue supplies also apply to purchases supplies.
- b. Within the restrictions in a above, when Government supplies are not available and purchase must be made locally, competitive bids will be obtained if time and circumstances permit. Purchases should be made according to the provisions of Defense Acquisition Regulation 3-202.

4-5. Shipment and issue of supplies

- a. Property will be shipped only to authorized representatives of agencies directly engaged in disaster relief. The consignee will be advised, or other precautions taken, to ensure that the property will not fall into unauthorized hands. Normally, property issues will be restricted to accredited FEMA, Red Cross, or BIFC representatives. Under no circumstances will disaster relief supplies be issued to private individuals, firms, or organizations.
- b. Shipment of supplies will be by commercial carrier, and Government bills of lading will be used. Shipments to State and local agencies made by commercial carrier normally will be made on collect commercial bills of lading according to local agreement. In emergencies when there is no responsible agency to assume transportation costs, shipment may be made on Government bills of lading, chargeable to the proper Army funds.

4-6. Turn-in of property

- a. When Government property is no longer needed, it will be removed immediately. All supplies and equipment not consumed during the disaster will be returned to the supplying agency.
- b. The agency returning Army property will prepare four copies of a shipping document (DD Form 1348-1) listing the items being returned. The station and voucher number under which the items were dropped from accountability by the issuing station or depot will be referenced. Three copies of the document will be sent with

the property to destination. One copy will be retained by the responsible official. Shipment will be by commercial carrier if the return of property by Government vehicle is not feasible. Government bills of lading will be used in such cases.

c. On receipt of returned materiel, procedures in AR 725-50 apply.

4-7. Property unlawfully retained by civilians

When a report is received that DOD property is unlawfully retained by a nonmilitary person the procedures in AR 735-11 apply.

4-8. Facilities

Federal, State, or municipal buildings will be used for storerooms, quarters, or offices. If not available, buildings, furnishings, and equipment may be leased or temporary buildings may be constructed and equipment purchased. Leases should be made revocable on reasonable notice at the option of the lessee. Army commanders may request real estate services of USACE District Engineers.

Chapter 5 FUNDING, ACCOUNTING, AND REIMBURSEMENT FOR DOMESTIC DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS

5-1. General

The special funding and accounting procedures in this chapter apply to disaster relief. Within the 48 contiguous States, disaster relief funding, accounting, and reporting procedures in Army regulations and directives will be followed.

5-2. Funding

a. Funds for disaster relief are not programmed in the Army's normal budget. Fund reserves are not held for disaster relief.

(1) Generally, costs over the Army's normal operating expenses are repaid by the agencies outside the Department of Defense requesting military assistance during a disaster.

(2) When a commander furnishes military assistance during an imminent serious condition (para 2 - 1f), "automatic reimbursement will be used as a part of the regular allotment accounting. Acceptance of a request for assistance automatically increases the allotment in the amount to be earned for the work, service, or sales. Automatic increases in allotments are authorized based on estimated costs of reimbursable work or service to be furnished. Estimates will be made by the local installation program or activity director. The local servicing FAO will accept this estimate as a firm order.

b. Reimbursable work or services performed for others or sales of material will be handled as automatic reimbursements.

c. CONUS Army commanders taking part in disaster relief activities will advise CG, FORSCOM of the estimated costs of relief activities. The CG, FORSCOM will notify the Director of Army Budget, Office of the Comptroller of the Army.

5-3. Use of available funds

a. Available funds will be used only to defray costs above normal operating expenses of the Army and costs directly chargeable to disaster relief.

b. When the costs of Army assistance in a major disaster or emergency are over normal operating expenses, a request will be made to FEMA for reimbursement. The Army may submit a request for reimbursement of amounts greater than \$1,000 at any time. Lesser amounts may be submitted only quarterly. Within 90 days after completion of the Army's task a final accounting of all costs incurred will be submitted. Requests for repayment will be in sufficient detail to identify and segregate-

(1) Personal services.

(2) Travel and per diem.

(3) All other expenses, including emergency aid furnished at the request of a FEMA Regional Director before a major disaster or emergency is declared.

c. Requests for FEMA reimbursement will be submitted to the

FEMA Regional Director originating the assistance request. The reimbursement request will cite the authority under which assistance was provided, the State and location in which the work was performed, and the disaster identification number.

d. Military expenses for furnishing disaster relief above normal operating expenses of the Army will include the following-

(1) Expenses such as pay for civilian personnel temporarily hired for the disaster relief without regard to the Civil Service Laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

(2) Overtime pay to civilian personnel.

(3) Travel and per them expenses to Army personnel (military and civilian).

(4) Replacement cost of consumable supply items requisitioned for issue to civilian disaster refugees, at standard price if one is available.

(5) Transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment.

(6) Port (air, ocean, inland-waterway) loading, off-loading, and handling costs.

(7) Cost to repair or recondition nonconsumable items returned.

(8) Replacement cost of supplies and equipment furnished and not returned.

(9) Replacement cost of repair parts used to repair end items located at the disaster areas at stated price if one is available. (Excluded are depot or field maintenance on a time-compliance basis.)

(10) Cost to pack and crate supplies and equipment.

(11) Cost of petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) (including aviation POL).

(12) Cost to replace supplies and equipment lost, destroyed, or damaged beyond economical repair. As determined by report of survey (AR 735-11) Army aircraft, motor vehicles, and watercraft are excluded from this cost.

(13) The cost of aircraft flight hours based on flying-hour rates current at the time support was provided.

(14) Funds will be used only for providing these types of supplies, equipment, and services. Funds will not be expended as direct financial assistance to organizations or individuals.

e. Costs of any major rehabilitation or modification of military real property or restoration of property will be paid by FEMA if-

(1) FEMA asked to use the property.

(2) The property was altered to the extent that the Army has no future use for it.

f. The following costs for military assistance are normal operating expenses of the Army and are not reimbursable:

(1) Regular pay and allowances of Army personnel (except travel and per them costs).

(2) Administrative overhead costs.

(3) Annual and sick leave, retirement, and other military or civilian benefits. Exceptions are discussed in Army Industrial Fund regulations.

(4) Cost of telephone, telegram, or other electrical transmission used to requisition items in a disaster area or to replenish depot stocks.

(5) Charges for the use of Army motor vehicles or watercraft (except POL and per them costs).

(6) Army aircraft, motor vehicles, or watercraft damaged, lost, destroyed, or abandoned. (See AR 95-1 for the use of Army aviation in disaster and search and rescue operations.)

g. Reimbursement will be waived if the total value of unbilled transactions is less than \$100 at the end of a calendar quarter. Reimbursement will not be waived for materiel or services furnished by the following:

(1) Industrial funds.

(2) Stock funds.

(3) USACE Civil Works activities.

h. Reimbursement for USACE activities in support of FEMA will be according to memorandum of understanding between COE and Director, FEMA.

5-4. Installation accounting for accounts receivable

a. Installation accounts receivable for disaster relief will be according to AR 37-108, AR 37-110, or AR 37-111.

b. The supplying installation will total all charges in separate disaster relief ledger accounts for each agency outside the Department of Defense to be billed (e.g., FEMA, Red Cross, and State and local governments). Accounts receivable of Army Stock Funds or installation branch offices are included also.

c. Charges and collections recorded in disaster relief accounts (b above) will be reported in the normal way. Army regulations or directives on reporting the status of funds in any current fiscal year apply.

d. All billings will be made on SF 1080 billing documents. These documents will be supported by copies of shipping documents, or complete listings, and sent to the CONUS Army commander. Reimbursement from local agencies will be handled as provided in paragraph 5-10. The CONUS Army commander will forward copies to the agency where reimbursement is to be made (paras 5-8 and 5-9).

5-5. Special appropriations for disaster relief

a. When funds are allocated from a special appropriation for disaster relief, the Army command will ensure that all direct expenses for disaster relief are charged to this appropriation. (Charges reimbursed by the ANRC are excluded.)

b. Funds from the special appropriation will be used to reimburse regular Army appropriations originally charged for supplies, materiel, or services used in the disaster relief.

5-6. Validity of charges

Army policy is to furnish military resources to the extent possible during a major disaster. However, validity of all charges must be determined and credit adjustments made promptly to expedite reimbursement to Army appropriations or funds.

5-7. Accounting for return of supplies and equipment

The value of supplies and equipment returned to the Army during or after a disaster will be applied as a credit to accounts receivable or inventory temporarily in use. They will be applied to the account originally credited at the time of issue. Credit will be allowed (AR 37-111) for all returns to the Army Stock Fund of Army Stock Fund materiel according to current regulatory credit policy.

5-8. Reimbursement from American National Red Cross

a. CONUS Army commanders will send disaster relief costs to be reimbursed by the ANRC to US Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC) (DACA-FA), Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana 46249. SF 1080 will be prepared in triplicate. Two copies of supporting shipping documents received from installations and DOD components will be sent with billing documents. Items issued, services furnished, total cost and related information will be shown.

b. Persons preparing SF 1080 will ensure that-

(1) Charges are accurate.

(2) Station number, complete accounting classification, and the correct appropriation or fund account to be credited are shown.

c. USAFAC (DACA-FA) will collect costs from the ANRC. After costs are collected, a copy of the collection voucher will be sent to the appropriate installation.

5-9. Reimbursement to DOD components by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

a. The Service involved will furnish the CONUS Army commander with requests for reimbursement. The CONUS Army commander will bill the FEMA Regional Office and will reimburse the military services after costs are collected. The proceeds will be deposited to Deposit Fund Account 21X6875. Vouchers then will be processed to reimburse the Army, Navy, or Air Force (AR 37-27). Reimbursement of Army's costs will be made to a regular appropriation, fund or special disaster relief appropriation (para 5-5).

b. Disaster relief provided by the USACE at the request of FEMA is a civil works function. Costs of military support in a

disaster recovery conducted by the USACE (excluding normal operating costs) may be repaid from civil works funds available to the USACE. Costs associated with Active Army support to USACE performing a FEMA mission assignment will be billed by the providing command to USACE and included in the USACE billing to FEMA.

c. Excess personal property (para i, chap. IX, DOD 4160.21-M may be transferred without reimbursement unless the property to be transferred is held under working capital funds. Issue of items under control of working capital funds will be reimbursed without waiver of monetary amount involved (AR 37 series).

d. At the request of FEMA, the Secretary of the Army (or designated representative) may loan nonsurplus stocks for use in disaster relief. Stocks will be returned immediately after the disaster ends. Reimbursement may be requested from FEMA for-

(1) Consumable property consumed, destroyed, lost, or damaged during the disaster.

(2) Nonconsumable property lost, destroyed, or damaged. Reimbursement for damaged property will be made for the reduced utility value of the item. Reduced utility value will be negotiated between the Army and FEMA.

(3) Recondition of nonconsumable items returned to depot stocks.

e. Title transfers of property from working capital funds will be reimbursed according to Army Stock Fund or Army Industrial Fund regulations without waiver, regardless of the amount involved. Title transfers may be made immediately, deferring subject to reimbursement until funds can be made available if necessary. Reimbursement billings for transfer of nonworking capital fund property will be according to standard prices in AR 37-60.

5-10. Disaster other than a major disaster or emergency

a. Reimbursement for support furnished in imminent serious conditions (para 2-1f) will be according to procedures of the individual service. Each service will bill the recipient of military assistance directly. Reimbursement from the ANRC will be handled according to paragraph 5-8.

b. Requests for reimbursement from local agencies will be handled at local levels. CONUS Army commanders will negotiate agreements with the local Air Force commanders, Naval District commandants, and other DOD components. Negotiations will provide that all charges for supplies and services furnished to the local ANRC will be processed through the CONUS Army commander according to paragraph 5-8.

5-11. Delinquent and uncollectible accounts

a. Six months after the final Tempest Rapid Report (sec III, chap 2), the following action will be taken to collect any charges not collected at the local or CONUS Army level.

(1) Submit to the CONUS Army commander any delinquent Army accounts receivable for supplies or services provided before a major disaster or emergency was declared.

(2) The FAO at each installation having Army accounts receivable (other than as stated in (3) below) will transfer accounts to an inactive status. SF 1017G (Journal Voucher) will be prepared to show a debit to account 3052 (Transfer of Accounts Receivable) and a credit to the proper accounts receivable (para 2-22, AR 37-108).

(3) Army installation or command appropriations will be used to reimburse the Army Stock Fund or Army Industrial Fund accounts. Any subsequent reimbursements received by the installation will be credited to the appropriation used initially to reimburse the Stock Fund or Industrial Fund. Installations will fund and account for expenses according to paragraph 5-3.

(4) Immediately after accounts are transferred to an inactive status ((2) above), the FAO will send the CONUS Army commander duplicate copies of SF 1080 showing-

(a) Accounting classification to which reimbursement is to be credited.

(b) Duplicate copies of supporting documents.

(c) One copy of any related correspondence showing the reason for nonpayment of the account. The CONUS Army commander then

will try to collect delinquent accounts received from installations. Commanders unable to collect charges will forward accounts, together with any delinquent accounts initiated within their own headquarters, to the Office of the Comptroller of the Army (OCA). The letter of transmittal will state that the accounts are transferred according to this regulation.

(5) All uncollected accounts processed by the CONUS Army commander for the other military services will be returned to the local Navy or Air Force commander. One copy of any correspondence showing the reason for nonpayment will be sent with the account. The letter of transmittal will state that the accounts are returned according to this regulation.

b. On receipt of accounts (a(4) above), OCA will attempt to settle accounts. Accounting records will be maintained and reports prepared in accordance with normal procedures. OCA will drop uncollected accounts from receivable balances of the Army on referral of the account to the General Accounting Office (GAO).

c. Any later collection the GAO receives will be reported to OCA.

Chapter 6

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

6-1. General

The National OR and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan was published by the Council on Environmental Quality (PL 92-500, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act). The plan coordinates the Federal response to a spill of oil or other hazardous pollutant in US navigable waters, their tributaries and adjoining shorelines. These waters include inland rivers, the Great Lakes, coastal territorial waters, the contiguous zone and high seas where there is a threat to US waters, shoreface, or shelf bottom. Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), WASH DC 20242.

6-2. Authority

The basic authority for a Federal agency's response to oil and other hazardous pollutants is Public Law 92-500. DOD authority for response to the contingency plan is DOD Directive 5030.41, Implementation of National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

6-3. Role of Federal agencies

a. Reporting and removing oil or other hazardous pollutants will be made by the agency responsible for the spill. Federal agencies will respond to a spill only when the responsible agency cannot or will not clean it up.

b. All Federal agencies will make available any facilities or resources that may be useful in a Federal response. Availability must be consistent with statutory authority and operational requirements.

c. The EPA chairs the National Response Team (NRT). The NRT is composed of representatives from the EPA and the departments of Housing and Urban Development, Defense, Interior, Transportation, Commerce, Justice, State, and Health and Human Services. Planning and preparedness responsibilities of the NRT are in paragraph 303.2 of the plan. The NRT will be activated according to paragraph 6-5d below.

d. EPA chairs the Regional Response Team (RRT) in the areas where it provides the on-the-scene coordinator (OSC). The RRT is composed of representatives of the same agencies as the NRT (c above). Responsibilities of the RRT are given in paragraph 305 of the plan. The OSC is the single person designated in regional plans to coordinate and direct Federal pollution control in each region.

e. The USCG, acting for the Department of Transportation, will-

- (1) Provide the vice-chairman for the NRT.

- (2) Chair the RRT in areas where USCG provides the OSC.

- (3) Develop, revise, and carry out regional plans in areas where the USCG furnishes the OSC.

- (4) Administer the Pollution Resolving Fund. This fund is set aside to pay certain costs related to spill responses.

f. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics (ASD (MRA&L), or a designee, has the principal DOD staff responsibility for carrying out the plan. Notification to activate the NRT will come from the ASD (MRA&L).

6-4. Army responsibilities for spills

a. The Secretary of the Army will-

- (1) Assure effective response to pollution spills.

- (2) Research ways to avoid or control pollution spills related to military materials and operations, including chemicals and weapons systems.

b. The Military Support Division, ODCSOPS, has Army Staff supervision of Army support furnished EPA or the USCG in response to pollution spills caused by other than Army agencies.

c. In CONUS CG, FORSCOM will furnish and coordinate Army support to the plan. (USACE support provided under special statutory authority is excluded.) Specifically, CG, FORSCOM will-

- (1) Ensure effective responses to pollution spills.

- (2) Ensure Army representatives are appointed to each CONUS RRT.

- (3) Ensure close coordination of military requirements and capabilities with EPA regional directors or USCG district representatives. When possible, integrate requirements and capabilities into the Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plans.

- (4) Report to the Military Support Division, ODCSOPS, by the fastest means when Army resources are committed to pollution spills.

d. Outside CONUS, Army units will respond to requirements specified by the unified commander concerned.

e. The CG, USACE will ensure that district and division engineers cooperate with EPA regional directors and USCG district representatives in preparing and carrying out Regional Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plans. Regional planning will be coordinated with the CONUS Army commander.

f. MACOMs will provide resources as required by CG, FORSCOM or unified commander.

6-5. Procedures

a. Response to pollution spills normally will begin at the regional level. The RRT is activated automatically if a major or threatened major discharge occurs. The RRT may also be activated at the direction of the chairman of the RRT. Any primary agency representative may make an oral request to the chairman of the RRT to activate the team. The OSC normally will be either an EPA or USCG representative, depending on the area in which the pollution spill occurs. The OSC will coordinate and direct the Federal response under the regional contingency plan.

b. Each RRT will have a representative of the CONUS Army or unified command on the team. This representative will help develop and review regional plans. DA components having facilities or other resources useful in a Federal response should be identified in the regional plan. Specific costs for which Army must be reimbursed will be included also.

c. CONUS Army commanders will develop plans as required by the OSC in CONUS. Consistent with Defense priorities, Army assistance will be provided on request of the OSC when the regional plan has been activated. The OSC will send requests for the Air Force and Navy assistance to the respective Service.

d. The NRT will be activated and the national plan carried out when a pollution spill-

- (1) Exceeds the response capability of a region.

- (2) Involves national security.

- (3) Presents a major hazard to many people or nationally significant amounts of property.

e. When activated, the NRT may request assistance from the military services. The Military Support Division, ODCSOPS, will

ensure that MACOMs provide Army resources for approved requests from the NRT. Activating the NRT and carrying out the national plan does not relieve CONUS Army commanders from responding to requests received directly from the OSC or the RRT in CONUS.

6-6. Funding

a. Army participation in pollution spill operations is an unprogrammed requirement. Operations are undertaken on the condition that non-DA agencies requesting Army's aid will repay costs. (Costs required for normal operations are excluded.)

b. Funding (including repayment) of pollution removal activities is the responsibility of the agency providing the OSC. Funding may be furnished through normal operating expense accounts of the agency or through special funding arrangements (such as the Pollution Revolving Fund). Funding for responses not related to the removal activity (such as scientific investigation) is the responsibility of the requesting agency. Requests to repay incremental costs must be made according to the regional plan AR 200- 1).

Chapter 7 FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF

7-1. General

a. The Department of State Agency for International Development (AID) primarily decides when and to what extent the United States will provide disaster aid to foreign countries or international organizations. It also allocates funds for such aid. The Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions are authorized to approve funds, not exceeding \$25,000, for disaster relief.

b. DOD takes part in foreign disaster relief only on request for assistance and allocation of funds from the Department of State. This does not prevent a military commander at the scene of a foreign disaster from responding to an imminent serious condition (para 2-1f). The commander must report at once the action taken and request further guidance through military command channels. The Chief of the US Diplomatic Mission in the foreign country must also be advised of actions taken.

c. Subject to defense priorities, DOD will respond rapidly to Department of State requests.

7-2. Delegation of authority

a. Within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)(-ASD(ISA)) makes the basic decision on DOD responses to Department of State requests for foreign disaster relief. The ASD(ISA) also coordinates this decision with other elements of OSD.

b. ASD(ISA) has designated a DOD Coordinator for Foreign Disaster Relief to serve as DOD's point of contact with the Department of State. The coordinator-

- (1) Monitors foreign disaster relief.
- (2) Obtains funding data from the Department of State.
- (3) Coordinates all foreign disaster relief within OSD.
- (4) Acts for the ASD(ISA) on other matters related to foreign disasters.

c. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)-

- (1) Direct disaster relief that requires the deployment of US military units.
- (2) Supervise disaster relief planning by subordinate commands.
- (3) Keep the DOD coordinator informed of ongoing foreign disaster relief.

d. The unified and specified commands take part in disaster relief as directed by the JCS.

e. Army commanders take part in foreign disaster relief as requested by the ASD(ISA), the JCS, or the unified and specified commanders. Overseas commanders may respond to disaster relief

requests from the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission only after the Department of State allocates funds.

7-3. Funding

Overseas commanders may command funds up to \$25,000 to meet a request for disaster relief from Department of State or the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission. If the estimated cost exceeds \$25,000, Army elements will conduct relief operations only after approval, through funding channels, of the ASD(ISA) Coordinator for Foreign Disaster Relief.

7-4. Accounting

Overseas commanders will determine and record costs due from the Department of State or AID for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished for foreign disaster relief. Repayment costs will be determined as follows:

a. Materiel, supplies, and equipment from stock will be priced at standard prices used for issues to Army activities, plus accessorial costs. (See AR 37-60 for pricing guidance.)

b. Materiel, supplies, and equipment excess to the Army will be transferred to the Department of State without reimbursement. Accessorial charges for packing, crating, handling, and transportation will be added.

c. Services furnished by activities under Army Industrial Funds will be priced to recover direct and indirect costs.

d. Personal services furnished will be priced at rates to recover-

- (1) Actual salaries of civilian personnel, plus the prescribed DOD percentage allowed for holidays, leave, and other fringe benefits.

- (2) Actual per diem, travel, and subsistence expenses for both civilian and military personnel.

e. Services not covered in c and d above will be priced by mutual agreement. If feasible, prices will be set before the services are furnished. Prices for services will be at the same rates the Army would charge other Government agencies for like services if rates are available; otherwise, pricing will be the full reimbursement to the Army appropriations for "out of pocket" expenses.

7-5. Reimbursements

Foreign disaster relief costs are financed from command funds of an overseas command as automatic reimbursements. Therefore, the command must prepare billings to obtain repayment to the command funds for material, supplies, equipment, and services. The billings will be sent promptly to the appropriate Department of State Diplomatic Mission or to the office requesting disaster relief. All bills and vouchers for reimbursements will be sent within 90 days after disaster relief ends. Each disaster will be clearly identified by the words: "FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF—(NAME OF COUNTRY)—(DATE AND TYPE OF DISASTER)."

7-6. Public Affair

Overseas commanders will conduct public affairs activities in connection with disaster relief according to paragraphs 2-5 and 3-7, AR360-5.

Appendix A

Explanation of Terms and Abbreviations

Section I

Explanation of Terms

A-1. Civil authorities

Elected and appointed public officials and employees of Federal, State and local governments.

A-2. Disaster area

An area designated by the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), after a presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster.

A-3. DOD components

Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies.

A-4. Emergency

Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which requires Federal emergency assistance to supplement State and local efforts to save lives and protect property, and public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster.

A-5. Federal agency

Any department, independent establishment, Government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government.

A-6. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)

The person appointed by the President to coordinate on-the-scene Federal relief activities in a declared emergency or major disaster.

A-7. Federal emergency communications coordinator (FECC)

The National Communications System representative assigned as the principal telecommunications advisor to the FEMA Regional Director or FCO during an emergency or major disaster. The FECC coordinates the entire emergency communications need in the disaster area.

A-8. Foreign disaster

A disaster that occurs outside the United States or its territories or possessions.

A-9. Imminent serious condition

A serious emergency that is so imminent that waiting for timely instructions from higher headquarters to provide military assistance to save human lives, prevent immediate human suffering, or lessen great destruction or property damage would preclude effective response.

A-10. Local government

Any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any state.

A-11. Major disaster

Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, as determined by the President, causes severe and widespread damage sufficient to warrant major disaster assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of the 1974 (PL93-288).

A-12. Military communications representative (MCR)

The individual assigned to advise and assist the FCO, disaster control officer (DCO), and FECC in matters related to military communications support, to FEMA during a declared emergency or major disaster.

A-13. Military resources

Personnel, equipment, services and supplies of DOD components.

A-14. Mobile transportable communications team

Provided by CG, US Army Communications Command. The team provides minimum essential mobile transportable communications at or near an emergency or major disaster area. The senior member of the deployed detachment normally serves as the MCR.

A-15. National Communications System (NCS)

A confederation of Federal departments and agencies established by Presidential Memorandum. The NCS provides communications for the Federal Government under all disaster conditions. Support ranges from a normal situation to national emergencies and international crises, including nuclear attack.

A-16. Professional filler personnel

Those MC, VC, DC, ANC, AMSC and MSC officers provided by US Army Health Services Command (HSC) to FORSCOM AMEDD MTOE units in order for those units to be functioning field medical treatment facilities.

A-17. State

Any State in the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

A-18. United States

The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section II

Abbreviations

ADT

active duty for training

AID

Agency for International Development

ANRC

American National Red Cross

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASD (MRA&L)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics)

ASD(ISA)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

BIFC

Boise Interagency Fire Center

CG, DARCOM

Commanding General, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command

CG, FORSCOM

Commanding General, US Army Forces Command

CG, HSC

Commanding General, US Army Health Services Command

CG, USACC

Commanding General, US Army Communications Command

CG, USACE

Commanding General, US Army Corps of Engineers

COE

Chief of Engineers

CONUS

Continental United States (48 contiguous States)

DACA-FA

Office of the Deputy Commander for Finance and Accounting Plans, Policies, and Systems, USAFAC

DCO

Disaster Control Officer

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DOMS, ODCSOPS

Director of Military Support, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

FAO

Finance and accounting officer

FCO

Federal Coordinating Officer

FECC

Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

GAO

General Accounting Office

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

MACOMs

Major Army commands

MCR

Military communications representative

MRC

Military Readiness Command

NCS

National Communications System

NRT

National Response Team

OSC

on-the-scene coordinator

ODCSOPS

Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

POL

Petroleum, oils, and lubricants

RRT

Regional Response Team

SAD

State active duty

USACC

US Army Communications Command

USACE

US Army Corps of Engineers

USAFAC

US Army Finance and Accounting Center, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana 46249

USAR

US Army Reserve

USCG

US Coast Guard

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes general guidelines concerning the furnishing of assistance by Department of Defense (DOD) components at the request of Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) ^{1/} in forest and grass-land fire emergencies occurring within the continental United States (48 contiguous states).

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. This Memorandum of Understanding does not supersede or modify the existing mutual aid agreement procedures between individual military installations and States. The Forest Service (FS), Department of Agriculture, has statutory responsibility for protection of the National Forests from damage by wildfire and for cooperation with the States in the protection of forest and watershed lands from fire. FS at BIFC will provide national coordination and logistical support for interregional fire control action.

B. Agencies of the Department of the Interior [Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)] have statutory responsibility for the protection of land under their respective administration from damage by wildfire. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) at BIFC provides logistical support to the initial attack capabilities of its Districts including coordination of fire control efforts in the twelve; Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington; Western States. BLM at BIFC also provides logistical support in fire control to the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

C. When military assistance is furnished to BIFC in fire emergencies, such assistance will be deemed to have been furnished pursuant to section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U.S.C. 686).

D. The BIFC is responsible for providing national coordination and logistical support for Federal interagency fire control actions.

^{1/} A Federal interagency fire coordination center under control of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

1. BIFC is staffed by Federal interagency personnel whose facilities are collectively combined to carry out their parent Department's fire responsibilities and who collaborate and cooperate in the solution of fire problems of mutual concern.

2. BIFC will act as liaison between Federal and, when requested, State agencies as regards their requirements for military assistance in suppressing forest or grassland fires.

3. BIFC shall establish and maintain contact with each CONUS Army headquarters to develop local procedures and to maintain information on military capabilities for emergency assistance.

E. As outlined in DOD Directive 3025.1, the Secretary of the Army has been designated DOD Executive Agent for military support in disasters within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof. The Secretary enters into this Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of the Department of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and DOD agencies, referred to hereafter as DOD Components, which may be requested to provide disaster assistance to Federal agencies and States through the BIFC.

F. The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA), Department of Housing and Urban Development, is responsible for coordinating all Federal disaster assistance provided under the authority of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288) and Executive Order 11795, 11 July 1974, (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

III. POLICY

It is the policy of the DOD to provide emergency assistance to Federal agencies in the form of personnel, equipment, supplies, or fire protection services in cases where a forest or grassland fire emergency is beyond the capabilities of the resources available. There are two situations in which the DOD, consistent with Defense priorities, will provide such assistance:

A. At the Request of the BIFC - When, in the determination of the BIFC, military assistance is required and justified in order to suppress wildfires. This includes requests for assistance for fires on Federal property as well as fires on State or private lands. Requests will include a statement to the effect that all available or suitable civilian resources have been committed and that requested support is not in competition with private enterprise.

B. Pursuant to the Act - When a forest or grassland fire on State or private land is declared a major disaster or a determination for emergency assistance is made by the President and the required military support is requested by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) or FDAA Regional Director. The Act is not normally invoked for incidents or related incidents occurring on Federal property.

IV. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND FUNDING

A. The procedures set forth below will be followed when assistance is rendered under circumstances other than the Act.

1. All requests for forest or grassland fire assistance from Federal and State agencies should be submitted through the BIFC. BIFC will then submit the requests to the commander of the appropriate CONUS Army. However, when a fire emergency is so serious that adherence to normal request channels would significantly endanger life or result in great loss of property, Federal or State agencies may make requests for assistance directly to the commander of the nearest military installation. As soon as the situation permits, the BIFC will be notified and normal procedures established by the requesting agency.

2. Upon receipt of a request for assistance from the BIFC the CONUS Army Commander will provide the required support from either Army assets or from other DOD component assets, as required. Normal DOD disaster relief procedures will be followed and every effort will be made to expedite the provision of the requested support.

3. The Departments of Agriculture (FS) and the Interior (BLM, NPS, BIA, & FWS) will promptly reimburse the DOD for all costs incurred in furnishing the requested assistance as are in addition to the normal operating expenses of the personnel, equipment and resources involved without requirements of audit (see 31 U.S.C. 686 (a)). Such costs will include additional personal services of military and civilian employees, travel and per diem expenses for military and civilian personnel, and other expenses to include transportation of supplies, materials, and equipment furnished and not returned or damaged beyond economical repair; and costs of repairing or reconditioning nonconsumable items returned.

4. Each request submitted by BIFC will carry an appropriate identifying number (Fire Order Number), which will be utilized by the CONUS Army furnishing the assistance to maintain an accurate record of all expenses incurred in fulfilling that request. Billings attributable to each fire order will be submitted on Standard Form 1080, Voucher for Transfer Between Appropriation and/or Funds.

5. Billings by DOD components for the cost of assistance furnished will be forwarded by the CONUS Army to the BIFC for distribution to the agency responsible for reimbursement. Primary responsibility for reimbursement rests with the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. Payments, however, will be made directly to the appropriate CONUS Army, with a copy of the payment voucher or other suitable document being furnished to BIFC to indicate that payment has been made.

6. Charges for personal services, materials, and/or equipment furnished will be governed by applicable DOD directives and implementing regulations.

7. Charges will be made for costs incurred in withdrawing materials and equipment from and returning them to, depot stock. Damages to equipment will be charged on the basis of costs of repairing or reconditioning the equipment and placing it in as good a condition as when loaned. The DOD components concerned will furnish all needed repair material and perform all necessary repair and maintenance work. Charges for equipment destroyed will be on the basis of current replacement costs for an item in a condition similar to that immediately prior to destruction (30 Comptroller General 295 and Comptroller General B146588, 8/29/61).

8. In the event that the actual costs of furnishing requested assistance significantly differ from the standard costs or rates of charge specified in appropriate directives described in IV.A.6., above, it is mutually agreed that appropriate adjustments of charges will be made on the basis of actual costs. It is further agreed that where the extent of assistance provided requires an increase in the overall operating costs of the military agency involved, reimbursement will also cover these relevant increases in costs. Due consideration shall be given to the unusual costs involved in the expeditious transport of personnel, supplies, and equipment necessitated by emergency conditions (e.g., airlift, airdrop, ship-to-shore, float-in operations, etc.) and claims for the costs of such emergency operations shall be deemed valid and to constitute proper claims for reimbursement.

9. All charges for services or materials as specified above will be accumulated against appropriate reimbursable orders and cross-referenced to each Fire Order issued by BIFC. In the interest of convenience and economy, if the total accumulated charges for any single incident covered by one or more Fire Orders does not exceed \$100, billing by the respective DOD components concerned will be waived.

B. The procedures set forth below will be followed when assistance is rendered pursuant to Public Law 93-288.

1. When requesting assistance in connection with fire emergencies for support to State or private lands which have been declared "major disasters" or emergencies, the State officials will submit their requests to the FDAA Regional Director/Federal Coordinating Officer.

2. The FDAA Regional Director/Federal Coordinating Officer should request military assistance from the appropriate CONUS Army commander in accordance with existing procedures.

3. Military assistance will be provided in accordance with the policies and procedures established in DOD Directive 3025.1 and other appropriate directives.

4. Reimbursement to DOD for personnel, supplies, and services furnished will be made by FDAA pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 93-288 and the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Chapter 13, Part 2205.

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- V. This memorandum rescinds June 1971 Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture.

VI. SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT

Subordinate components of the DOD are authorized to enter into supplemental agreements with BIFC to implement provisions of this agreement. All such agreements will be documented on DD Forms 1144; and where such agreements involve recurring support, the participating DOD components will process such forms to the retail interservice support data bank in accordance with the applicable provisions of DOD Directive 4000.19-M.

VII. RESOLUTION OF DISAGREEMENTS

When disputes or unique situations produce stalemates, DOD components and the BIFC will promptly submit jointly-signed statements of disagreement to the DOD Executive Agent for resolution.

VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This memorandum is effective as of the date it is signed below and shall remain in effect until specifically rescinded; however, the provisions hereof relative to operational procedures and funding and financial procedures shall be reviewed biennially by designated representatives of the respective signatories to determine whether the agreements contained herein should be continued, modified, or terminated.

APPROVED FOR U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By Earl L. Butz Date 1-10-75

APPROVED FOR U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

By Stanley K. Hathaway Date 6-26-75

APPROVED FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

By Howard H. Callaway Date 25 APRIL 75

1. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes general guidelines concerning the furnishing of assistance by Department of Defense (DOD) components at the request of the American National Red Cross (ANRC) when natural disasters occur in accordance with Section V, paragraph A, DOD Directive 3025.1, prior to a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or an emergency within the fifty states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof. This Memorandum of Understanding does not derogate the responsibilities and agreements set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) and the American National Red Cross.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The American National Red Cross (ANRC)

The Red Cross is required by congressional charter (act of Congress of January 5, 1905, as amended, found codified in 36 U.S. Code 3. Fifth) to undertake relief activities for the purpose of mitigating suffering caused by disaster and to develop and carry out measures to prevent such suffering.

The Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93 - 288) recognizes the authority and purposes of the ANRC as set forth in the ANRC charter. In carrying out the purposes of Public Law 93 - 288, the President and any federal, state, or local government agency may, by contract or otherwise, accept and utilize the services and facilities of the ANRC and may distribute or render through the ANRC, medicine, food, and other consumable supplies or emergency assistance.

ANRC aid to disaster victims is not dependent upon a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, but is provided regardless of the size of the catastrophe or the number of people involved.

Through a program of disaster preparedness and relief involving ANRC chapters, divisions and areas throughout the country, the Red Cross meets the emergency needs of disaster victims for food, clothing, shelter, first aid and supplementary medical care, nursing and hospital care, blood and blood products, and other assistance. This help may be provided through mass care in shelters, feeding stations, and aid stations or direct assistance to individual families. In providing individualized assistance, Red Cross may provide funds for food, clothing, transportation and furniture, rent, health and medical services, replacement of essential occupational supplies and equipment, and temporary minor repairs to make a home livable. The Red Cross also assists families in applying for assistance available through government disaster relief programs provided under Public Law 93 - 288.

When there is no Presidentially declared disaster or emergency, or families are not eligible under other governmental programs, the Red Cross may also provide help with recovery needs such as the repair and rebuilding of homes and replacement of essential household furnishings. The Red Cross also provides food and first aid services for emergency workers and handles welfare inquiries from concerned families outside the disaster area. All Red Cross aid to disaster victims and emergency workers is provided as an outright grant.

Because administrative responsibility and financial control are inseparable, the Red Cross requires that all funds utilized by it in extending relief will be expended in accordance with its established policies.

B. The Department of Defense (DOD)

The Secretary of the Army has been designated DOD Executive Agent under the provisions of DOD Directive 3025.1, for military support in disasters within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof.

The Secretary of the Army, acting for the Secretary of Defense, enters into this Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and DOD agencies, with the exception of DCPA, referred to hereafter as DOD components, which may be requested to provide disaster assistance to the American National Red Cross under the provisions of DOD Directive 3025.1.

C. The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA)

The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA), Department of Housing and Urban Development, is responsible for coordinating all federal disaster assistance provided under the authority of Public Law 93-288.

The Memorandum of Understanding between FDAA and ANRC states:

"When the President has declared that a disaster falls within the purview of the Act (93-288), the Red Cross will cooperate to the fullest with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), as provided in the Act."

Also:

"Under military regulations...the ANRC has the authority to utilize the services and facilities of military units in time of disaster and may make direct requests for such assistance. If requests for military assistance are being coordinated by the FDAA following a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster, the FCO will expedite ANRC requests for such aid."

III. POLICY

It is the policy of the DOD, under the provisions of DOD Directive 3025.1, to provide emergency military assistance to Federal agencies and the ANRC in the form of personnel, equipment, and supplies in cases where the emergency is beyond the capabilities of the resources available. When providing assistance to civil authorities in disaster relief, the military commander in so doing is subject to no authority other than that of his superiors in the military chain of command.

IV. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND FUNDING

A. The following procedures will be followed when assistance is rendered at the request of the ANRC:

1. When a disaster occurs and there is no Presidential Declaration or prior to a Presidential Declaration, the designated Red Cross official will make appropriate recommendations for immediate assistance through the ANRC Field Director to the nearest military command in the disaster area. If the nearest military installation or base to the disaster area is unable to provide support, requests for support from all installations or bases will be forwarded to Headquarters, Department of the Army for approval and coordination. ANRC requests will be approved unless resources are not available or are in conflict with defense priorities.

2. When a Presidential Declaration has been made, ANRC will channel requests through the FCO or a military command's "disaster control element" on the scene of the disaster.

B. Funding

1. Transactions applicable to reimbursable items or services from DOD components to the ANRC will be accounted for and processed in accordance with appropriate service directives or DOD Directives. Authorized charges will conform to instructions contained in DOD Directive 7200.7.

2. Designated ANRC representatives will receipt for military supplies, equipment, and services furnished the ANRC, or furnished another agency as designated by the ANRC. Such receipts will be accepted as evidence that the equipment, supplies, or services are needed by the ANRC for relief purposes; be accepted as evidence that every reasonable care will

be exercised to restrict their use for relief purposes only; constitute acceptance of responsibility by the ANRC for the return of non-expendable supplies and equipment to the issuing agency as soon as the emergency has ended; be accepted as evidence that the ANRC will pay for supplies, services, and damage to non-expendable items other than normal wear and tear.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This memorandum is effective as of the date it is signed below by the President of the American National Red Cross and the Secretary of the Army (acting for the Secretary of Defense) and shall remain in effect until specifically rescinded; however, the provisions hereof relative to operational procedures and funding and financial procedures shall be reviewed biennially by designated representatives of the respective signatories to determine whether the agreements contained herein should be continued, modified, or terminated.

Approved for the American National Red Cross:

By George L. Elmy Date 24 June 1975

Approved for the Department of Defense:

By Howard H. Callaway Date 24 June 1975

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